SOME OF THE INVESTORS AND THEIR INVESTMENTS -FAVORABLE TERMS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 31 .- Attempts are making to create the unpression that Mr. Garland and his confederates "-to adopt a word used by General Marcus J. Wright, to describe the Pan-Electric stockholders occupy a position analogous to that of public men who have made tavestments in business enterprise the sucposs of waich was not wholly or multily dependent upon the use of official influence and power. It should be remembered, however, that it was clearly understood by the Democratic Senators and Representatives who embarked in the scheme that their names and influence were to constitute a large share of the working capital of the company. The same thing was understood by men to whom stock was offered as a "donation" and who de-clined to accept it on the terms proposed. Among those who thus refused were Samuel J. Randall, John G. Car-Hele, Abram S. Hewitt, S. S. Cax, ex-Senator McDonald and Louis E. McComas. Apparently they did not regard the acceptance of speculative shares on such ter consistent with their duties as legislators. Dr. J. W. Rogers, who conducted most of the negotiations, declares that he did not suppose that he was "dealing with innocent babes but with business men and men of the world who understood the whole matter and who have since shown that they know how to take care of their own interests."

There is subclent evidence to show that Messrs. Gar Ind. Harris, Jonaston, Ackins and others concerned knew what the scheme lavelved. On February 13, 1883. Schatter Harris saw and impropriety in gentlemen hold-ing official positions as Atkins and myself do, becoming Interested in an enterprise such as you succest." Mr. Atkins at that time was a member of the Approx riations lowing December he was a Democratic cancus candidate prepared by Dr. J. W. Hegers which was in the ha persons interested, at the date mentioned, set forth fully the nature and scope of the enterprise, which in-cluded not only a general telephone and telegraph business but a postal telegraph system to be established cinded not only a general telephone and te egraph
business ent a postal telephone and te established
on the Rogers patents by the tovorument. The flist
company was the Fan-Electric which was formerly or-Atkins Johnston, Casey, Young and J. Harris Rogers.

Among themselves the value of the improvements, discoveries and inventions of Rogers were to be estimated at \$1,000,000, of which four-tenths were allotted to Rogers, one tenth was to be the property of the company and one-tenth the property of each of the other incorporators. The cupital stock of the company was to be \$5,000,000, \$500,000 each to senators Garland and Harris, Congressmen Atkins and Young and ex-Congress man Joseph E. Johnston. Each of these men was to

and the property of each of the other more many and the polyshops, \$500,000 could be senators derivated and illary and the polyshops and \$500,000 could be senators derived the polyshops and \$500 miles and the major derivative and the polyshops and \$500 miles and the polyshops and \$500 miles and for the joint benefit of the polyshops and \$500 miles and for the joint benefit of the polyshops and \$500 miles and for the joint benefit of the polyshops and the polyshops and \$500 miles and for the joint benefit benefit of the polyshops and \$500 miles and \$500 mi

SEEKING TO PROVIDE FOR PARTISANS.

Washington, Jan. 31 (Special).-The Democratic desire to amend the Civil Service law so as to remove every obstruction to partisan appointment as a reward for partisan services is unabated. To-morrow Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, will offer a bill to classify the labor and equalize the pay of Government employes. It provides for the appointment of a commission, to con-sist of three experienced and discreet persons now in Government service in the department, whose duty it shall be to arrange and classify the various labors performed for the Government by its employes in the several departments, bureaus and commissions into classes and grades, establishing therefor a universal compensation, according to the duties and skill required in the respective classes or grades, which compensation shall be paid alike to all persons in such compensation shall be paid alike to all persons in such classes or grades. The second section enacts that when any employed in one class or grade shall be assigned to duty in another or higher class or grade, the same wages shall be paid as if such person had been originally employed in or permanently appointed to such higher class or grade. The third section provides that appointments or assignments under this act may be made by the several heads of departments, bureas or commissions as they may deem best for the public service without regard to the Civil Service act or any rules established by the Civil Service (commission).

the Civil Service act or any fines established by the Civil Service Commission.

The effect of the proposed legislation would be to melify the Civil Service law. It would legalize a practice which has been adopted already in some instances in the Treasury and Interior Departments. In the former department, for example, a protege of Secretary Manning, who was appointed as a "skilled laborer" six or eight months ago, has been promoted from time to time until he is now Deputy Controller of the Currency. Since the restriction of Mr. Cannon this man, who has never prassed a Civil Service examination and whose experience in the Treasury has covered a period of less than twelve months, has been acting Controller.

MR. VILAS CONFESSES A MISTAKE. Washington, Jan. 31 (Special).-The Postmaster-General, it seems, has violated the law which prohibits the issue of a commission to an official appointed while Congress is in session until his nominaa is confirmed by the Senate. In December the term of Postmaster Bagley, at Laporte, Ind., expired, and the President, upon the recommendation of the Postmaster-General, appointed Mr. Wadsworth, who at once pro-General, appointed all, wasked and the bond was filed, and without waiting for the nomination to be confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Vilas issued a commission to Mr. Wadsworth and ordered him to take charge of the office, which he did against the protests of Mr. Bagiey, the late incumbent, who under the law is liable for anything that may occur in the office until his successor is confirmed. At the time that Mr. Wadsworth was commissioned over the President's signature oil nomination missioned over the President's signature oil nomination massioned over the President's signature oil nomination massioned over the President's signature oil nomination massioned over the President's signature oil to Post Office Senate, not having then been referred to the Post Office Senate, not having then been referred to the Post Office Committee. It was subsequently sent there and is now in the hands of Senator Sawyer as a sub-committee. The Post office Committee sentan inquiry to the Postmaster-General for information as to the action of the President in issuing a commission to Mr. Wadsworth before the Senate had advised and consented to the appointment. The Postmaster-General replied that he had made a mistake—a remarkable confession for the hitherto infallible Vilas, but he still allows Wadsworth to retain pussession of the office and draw his salary.

The Post Office Committee will take no action upon the nomination of Wadsworth as long as Mr. Vilas defies the homination of Wadsworth as long as Mr. Vilas defies the law and it will be pigeon-holed until Bagley is restored to the office and draw his salary. ied to make out his bond. As soon as his bond was

RESIGNATION OF H. C. CLARKE, Washington, Jan. 31 .- H. Conquest Clarke, secently appointed Clerk of the House Committee on

Foreign Affairs, tendered his resignation to Mr. Belmont, chairman of the committee, immediately on the publication of attacks on his political record. In the letter of resignation, which is dated on January 26, Mr. most, chairman of the committee, immediately on the publication of attacks on his political record. In the letter of resignation, which is dated on January 26, Mr. Clarke area, 6 Ldown by the state of Clarke says: "I deem it due to you, as well as to my-self, to say that, in all the thousands of pages of testi-mony called forth by the Presidential middle of 1876, there is not one ince of proof to sustain any charge against m; personal integrity." Mr. Clarke's successor has not yet been appointed.

NEW-JERSEY STATE TOPICS.

THE BRIDGE MATTER IN THE LEGISLATURE GOVERNOR ABBETT'S HEALTH-THE MORRIS PLAINS

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TRENTON, Jan. 31.-The debate upon the Staten Island Bridge resolution inst week lost the Assembly a day which might have been devoted to more satisfactory work than rentirming State sovereignty. longressman McAdoo said of the most ardent advocates of the resolution: "They have actually planted our polit teal opponents on the State Sovereignty platform. This is truly the revenge of time. Now, indeed, have the enemies of Israel come to warship in the temple. This tand may prove our strongest eard here in a Democratic The Senators are quietly considering what they had better do when the resolution before them for their concurrence. If they amend them, the resolutions must go back to the Assembly again. This would be running a risk that the carnest opponents of the bridge would hesitate to assume. The visit of the Legislature to the site of the other proposed bridge, that at Washington-st., Jersey (ity, has been netvantageous to the ball. A number of members who were counted as against the measure have since expressed them elves in its favor. The advocates have had their position strengthened by vigorous letters in support of the bill from Congressmen Lehlbach, Phelps and Meadon, who represent nearly Committee of the House of Representatives. In the for- half the population of the State and about all of those who have any interest in the building of the bridge tar Cierk of the House and was defeate thy the change of a single vote after the roll had been called. A panightet Company is collecting a large number of signatures on behalf of the Staten Island bridge by addressing a circular to merchants and others in the elties, inclosing a postal eard authorizing the use of the name of the sender

ganized in the city of New-York by Garland, Harris, comes to Trenton on Thesdays and Wednesdays and

by which reporters of newspapers have been voiced \$2.00 for each session. A few years ago it was formally recognized by an act which authorized the payment on certain conditions, such as that a copy of the paper should be filed each day in the other of the secretary of State. Last year it was repealed and a new act passed which provided that no appropriation should be made for reporters or any gratuity be given them by the Legislature. Now the friends of the reporters have put in as an amendment to this act that no appropriation should be made for any gratuity given to any farmer, merchant, lawyer or mechanic. The amendment is of course meant to bring the act into disrepute and if possible secure its repeal. A few mewspapers have professed against the reporters' appropriation and a still smaller number have founded in their men to receive it. The reporters came in so randily of late years that sometimes more than twenty men have been on hand to draw their pay, including some of those whose proprieturs had advertised that none of their employes could take their share.

The labor party as specially represented by the Kuights of Labor in the Legislature has not showed much force or inflance. There was take in advance that 70 of the 249 members either belonged to the order or owed their election to it. New it is understood that ten was a good deal nearer the number than sevonty. On test votes the party lines have been closely drawn, the Legislature, however, has a labor committee, which is a new thing.

The session opened with more than the usual talk.

The Legislature, however, has a labor committee, which is a new thing.

The session opened with more than the usual talk about shortening the sitting. The Speaker of the House told the members that they could get through in eight weeks if they would keep their mustles snat and attend to business, and one as two propositions were made to sit more hears and days in a week than had ever been heard of before. All this is well past and there is no reason to suppose that adjournment will come earlier than it has for some years before.

Among the more important measures introduced is a olli providing that a plurality vote shall elect the State officers. At present a majority is required.

THE CHICAGO MONUMENT TO GRANT. Chicago, Jan. 31 (Special).-The Board of Directors of the Grant Memorial Fund has reached a decision whereby the design of a terrace and monument, Grant, tendered by Frederick M. Whitehouse, of this city, has been selected. The principal features of the design are a solid terrace wall with a massive granite arch under the elevated roadway in Lincoln Park. The arch is to be sixty fest long and is to be of granite. It connects the Lake Shore walk with the many walks surrounding the artificial lake in the centre of the park The arched way affords a beautiful vista looking east and west and is faced by a granite terrace one hundred and fifty feet long, with two flights of steps connecting the fifty feet long, with two flights of steps connecting the lower walk with the roadway above. On this roadbed and above the footway of it is a massive granite work fifty by eigh-een feet, forming a covered terrace through which the footway passes. The sides of this terrace are pieced by small arched openings, giving a fine view of Lake Michigan from the one side and the park from the other. Surmounting the whole is the granite base for the colossal bronze statute of General Grant, making a total height of forty-two feet from the lower roadway to the bottom of the statue. The cost will be \$50,000, of which \$45,000 is now in the hands of the committee.

FORBIDDING RELIGIOUS PARADES IN JOLIET. CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (Special) .- The trouble between the city officials and the Salvation Army at Joliet. Ill., was brought to an end by amending the ordinance so that no society, class, or sect can parade without first obtaining the Mayor's permission in writing and giving a bond for any damage inat may result. The Aldermen, Protestants included, sustained 'be Mayor, and one of the Presbyterian Adermen reported that he found that the Salvation Army had abused its privileges.

"I LOVE YOU" IN THREE LANGUAGES.
From The Springfield Republican.
It could not be sweet under any circumstances, and would spoil the prettiest mouth or sweetest

CONDITION OF THE SAVINGS BANKS. 3 A LARGE INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS

- RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES. Albany, Jan. 31.—Below are given abstracts from the official semi-annual reports of eight of the savings banks of the City of New-York as made to Bank Superintendent Willis S. Faine, snowing their condition on January 1. The total of deposits held by the twentyfour city banks at the beginning of the present year was 255,900,000-being an increase in the last twelve months of about \$11,000,000.

HOURTRE OF WOODE STREET, SALES	
BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.	
Reserves Broods and mortgares Stock instruments—marke, value Loaned on stocks Lankin, hotse Cash on hand and deposited interest due and accrued	\$10,377,223.00 20,045,000.00 219,775.00 200,000.00 1,603,107.44 210,011.15
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Similation Community 1, 1886. One accounts January 1, 1886. One accounts during the year Deposits wishirawn during the year Interest pair depositors during the year Expenses during the year	102,218 #8,826,050.27 10,313,571.30 1,547,092.06 87,531.55
GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.	
Resources. Bonds and mortgages	±0.038,004.10

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NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

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2,736,006.75	Total resources
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K.	METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BAN
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Lindopolis — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	3,003,014.74 261,085.06	
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NEW-YOUR SAVINGS BANK.		
Penintrees.	#2.627.250:00.	

NEW-YOUR SAVINGS BANK.	
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AMERICAN SAVINUS BASK.	
Remoters-	\$220,749.67

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805	Total resources
54	Liabilities - Due deposition Other habilities
251	Total liabilities Surpho
#31. -1	Open secounts Jaconery 1, 1880. Ineposits record during the year leposits withdrawn during the year Inter at paid depositors during the year Expenses during the year

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ELEVENTH WARD SAVINGS BAN Bonds and mottrages Lound on closes Cash on hard and deposited.	\$10,5 00 0 9,500 0 491 3 4,473 c
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PAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION. Ergource
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Open accounts January 1, 1886
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Expenses during the year #3,727,290 51 3,305,167 19

THREE WEAPON'S OF ATTACK ON RUM.

WORK OF THE PRESBYT LEY-MEETING OF TEMPER ANCE SOCIETIES.

Addresses under the anspices of the Presby-tery of New-York were delivered in the Church of the Covenant last night by the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent the Rev. Messrs. Franklin B. Dwight and William Brown, and Dr. J. Leonard Corning. Dr. Vincent ex-cused himself for not making an extensive address on account of sickness, and said that he would not have been present only to show by his appearance that he remarks, which he said might serve as an outline to what he would have said. "There are three things," he said, "which ought to be brought to aid the temperance question: science, by teaching the youth in the schools the effect of alcohol on the system; the law, so far as it can go; and reingon, which can do far more than science and law can do. The root of this syil los in the heart and he code of morals or no civil code cat reach pt. It is wreng to suppose that the wrne speken of in the libits was not like the wine in the root of also but was simply a colored water sweetened. Total abstinence should be decided, each one for thinself conscientionally, and no national law ought to govern it. remarks, which he said might serve as an out-

sweetened. Total absthence should be deceled, each one for himself conscientiously, and no national law ought to govern it."

The key, Frankin B. Dwight spoke on "Temperance in the Home." He said in part: "It used to be thought that taking the piedre was an excellent mode of fighting the rum traffic. But I do not think so, and never authorize it unless urged to do so and then under protest. It is like patching an old wormout garment with a new piece of sik. It is a poish of new resolution on the old garment already torn and tattered, a system shattered and broken. You ask, shall we begin with the man grown I If you have tried it, you will say no. Go with me to the streets on the water's edge and see the laboring men returning from work on Salurday evening. They are tail, well-built follows: "They see the lights of the saloon and the temptation is too great. They enter and finally start for home. Home! humph! No; home means love. No love is here, only a den, the piace where they live. Dr. Coraing read a paper on "The Relation of Alcohol to Issaulty." He was followed by the Rev. William Y. Brown, the secretary of the Assembly Committee.

There was not standing room in Chickering Hall yesterday for all who attended the meeting of the American Temperance Union and a large number were turned away. The cause for this unusual number of visitors was the appearance of John B. Gough and William Noble, the celebrated English evangelist, both of whom spoke on the temperance question and appeared to their hearers to fight the rum traffic until it should be swept. Noble, the celebrated English evangelist, both of whom spoke on the temperance question and appealed to their hearers to fight the rum traffic until it should be sweps out of existence. Many of Mr. Googl's allusions created roars of laughter and his pointed statements drew forth loud appliance. This was Mr. Noble's last appearance in this city. He starts in a day or two for Boston and from there sails for Australia, where he will engage in evangelical work. The musical part of the programme was unusually fine, special efforts having been made on account of the presence of the two leading temperance advocates.

CHURCH WORK REVIEWED

THE ADVANCES MADE IN THIRTY YEARS. PRESIDENT HITCHCOCK IN THE WESTMINSTER

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BROOKLYN. The Westminster Presbyterian Church, at Clinton-st. and First place, Brooklyn, celebrated its Firsteil anniversary yesterday. The services were both At eresting and instructive. Much care and taste were noticeable in the floral decorations on and about the pulpit. The day was devoted exclusively to the anniversary arrices, which in the morning consisted of a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Roswell D. Hitchcock, president of the Union Theological Seminary, who during the first year of the charch's history was its minister-in-charge until a pastor was called. His theme yesterday was from the words, "Let not your heart be troubled; yo believe in God, believe also in me." The sermon was substantially

pasior was called. His theme yesterday was from the words, "Let not your heart be troubled; yo believe in God, believe also in me." The sermon was substantially as follows:

These words probably apply to more diverse diremistances than any other chapter. The are read to the troubled, used at communion, spoken to the dying, and ever the dead. It is Thursday, April 6, 30 A. D. Jerusacem is crowdad with Jowes entire the Purchal land. Jesus is with his discibles, it is about 9 o'cook in the evaning, and Judas, having taken the hint, has left the company. He nurries along the mosniti street, and Jesus in his retreating protetopy divines his immediate future, an awaii plants but the deeply resulted; then Jesus come for constant, although the persons that the first the sense come are constant, although the persons density, with the old refrain, "let not your more discipled with the first passed of the first passed of sensy, with the old refrain, "let not your more first passed of sensy, with the old refrain, "let not your more first passed on the first passed of the first pass

16,101 78 as his subject "God's Supreme Care of the Church." He The origin of the Wastminster Caurch grew out of

The origin of the Washinster Church grew out of wise measure a devised for the promotion of Christ's Kingdom in this city. The growing need was felt in the rapidly increasing permanent of South Breaking. On the 24th of slay, 1800, a meeting of the prominent Fres by terinas living south of Defenwest, was held to consider the fead dity of a new church. The Rev. Dr. manuel 8. Spear of the South Pressyrerian Church, with the session, put their hands to the enterprise. In November, 1800, a patition striced by fifty three persons was presented to the Preshytery asking for a church organization, which was formed on January 31, 1200, with a membership of saxiyone. For a time the congregation worshipped at Union Hall at Court and Snekelt sis, and early in February the present location was purchased for \$31,000 and in May the chapel was completed at a cost of 80,000. When the church was organized Dr. Hitcheok became "minister in charge, costinuing as such till April, 1857, During that perfod the nembership greatly increased. The first settled paster was the Lev. High smith Carpenter, a man of great organization was reached at a cost of 81,000 and of 91,000 and 1 and 92,000 and 92,000 and 92,000 and 93,000 and 94,000 and 94,00

DUTIES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

THE ROCKING-CHAIR RIGHER THAN THE TREONE

DIFFERENT TEMPERAMENTS A NECESSITY. Dr. Taimage continued his course of sermon n subjects suggested by the marriage ring yesterda norming. The Brooklyn Tabernacie was crowded, at hundreds were unable to gain admission. The preacher Cyclops (3)..... took his text from Amos ill., 3: "Can two walk together was fully in accord with the work. But he made a few except they be agreed," and in the course of his sermon Handlesp," distance one inlie and an eighth; a sweep-

No. Amos, they cannot; they will endeavor to properly other up or push each other down and under such elections ances the marriage relation will be the sound of everlasting trouble. In this course of sermons on the marriage ring I want his morning to discuss the mutual duties of husbands and wives, reserving for a future discurse their individual duties. A church within a church, a republic within a republic, a world within a world, is a word spiled with four ictor—sho me, home, if things go right there they go right everywhere, and if they to wrong there, they go wrong everywhere. The doorsall is above the caurch and state. A man never gets higher than his own garret or lower than his own cellar. In other words, domestic his overreaches all other life. Higher than the Houses of Compress is the dowestic circle and the recking-chair is a higher than the throne. in other words, domestic life overreaches all other life. Higher than the Houses of Congress is the dowestle circle and the rocking-chair is higher than the throne. George Washington commanded the forces of the United States, but Martha Washington commanded George. As individuals we are only fragments. God nodes the race in parts and then granually puts them teagther, what you inck I have and what I lack you make up. The surpluses and deficiencies of character are the cogwheels of the great social mechanism. God gives one courage, another patience, one placidity, another enthusiasm; so all these things are beautifully arranged. I have no more right to complain of another man because he has different opinions than mine than he has to complain of me. The trouble is we are not contented to stay where God has put us. The waterwheel wants to come into the mill and grind the grist. But our happiness and success and prosperity depend upon staying where God puts us. We all belong to one great community that God has beautifully arranged, but for the purpose of compactness and usefulness we are brought into a smaller circle, the home group. There you find the same arrangement, the brother rash, the sister prudent, Mary and Martha were necessities. All is divine arrangement, the brother rash, the sister prudent, that is slient, novels whose evil influence is only equalled by their cheapness, are educating the people on the subject of holy marriage. It is a question of joy or sorrow. Marriage is being in many cases turned into a commercial enterprise. Eighty thousand divorces in Parts in one year preceded the wors? I revolution France ever saw. There are here this morning many who have long been in conjugal relations, and those who have only been for a few months or years. There are also those who are aboutentering the holy state, and in the mane of God, and asking His divine help, I speak to you on the subject.

count of the presence of the two leading temperance advocates.

The Massenic Temple was well filled in the afternoon during the regular Sanday exercises of the Manhattan Temperance Association. Major C. B. Cotten Espoke, choosing as the subject of his address, "Our Calidren."

WELCOMING A NEW RECTOR.

The parish of St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church, in West Fifty-seventh-st., yesterday welcomed its new rector, the Rev. Spruile Burtord. He appears to be about forty-five years of age. His voice is strong and of good compass, and his intonations are free from monotony. He has an earnestness and directness of address. Mr. Burford speaks distinctly and is not confined to notes. The congregation think that under his leadership they will be able to utilize the fine-church his leadership they will be able to utilize the fine-church properly upon part of which the presents thuilding stands, properly upon part of which the presents thinking stands. Alter paying a tribute to his predecessor, Dr. Geer, Mr. Burford speaks distinctly and is not subject.

**You have not asked, "he said, "as a vestry and as a church a man of power and of ability of any kind tool has delivered to him. No minister should stand up before his people to preach anything else than Christ and Him crucified. We are your servants for Jesus's sake, not for the sake of fame, or livelihood, or personal ambition."

But biessed be that woman who at the close of such experience does not say: "I told you so," Oh, there should be four arms to fight the battle of life, four eyes to see the danger, four shoulders to bear the burdens.

SUNDAY FOR THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE.

THE REV. R. HEBER NEWTON ON OPENING THE LI-BRARIES-A PRACTICAL LABOR REFORM, "The most practical bit of labor reform ever secured was the institution of the Sabbath," said the Rev. R. Heber Newton, in All Souls' Church (Protestant Episcopal), yesterday, in speaking on the "True Sacredness of Sunday." "When we preachers grow dall, and prosy, and stupid your thoughts wander down town, and while the parson drones on the pews are driving a ratting business. I remember hearing of a certain noted lawyer who went to church regularly, paying for a highpriced pew as a good investment, for, as he once owned, he found nothing so conducive to thinking out his tan

lawyer who went to church regularly, paying for a highpriced pew ms a good investment, for, as he once owned,
he found nothing so conductive to this king out his tain
gled cases as the quieting influences of the pulpit.
The danger to our road day lies in the insidious approaches of the spirit of gain. Let us keep our saboath
twenty-four nours long, even though our operators in
some cry and our dealers in wheat wait. Rest involved
recreation. The true Sabbath has always carried in it
more or less of this idea of recreation. The anctent Jowish Sabbath was a day of joyous family life. It was a
feast day in israel, not a fast day.

"Finns was it also in the early Christian church
To fast on that joyous day was so indication that a man
was a nervic. The itoman Cathonic Church has always
preserved this aspect of Sunday. It was reserved for
Purianism to reverse the ancest idea of heresy, and
make it consist in cathing a warm dinner and indulging
in a hearty laugh on a unday. In this recognition of Sacday as aleast day or festival is involved the whole question of the lawfulness of innocent ammements, or
jure pleasures on that day. The danger of sanctioning time is pain before as to-day. We had truly secred
concerts for a while, but soon there came to be instand
much which might well satisfy the most cosmopolitun
mind in relicion. Strauss and Offenbach are the religious composers of our present "sacred concert". Even
'Harry' This gives a "sacred concert," Even
'Harry' This gives a "sacred concert," Even
'Harry' This gives a "sacred concert," where the
loudest muste is the noise of the fisher at
present is ranging over the moral character of the stage,
simply saying to them: When you have made your
stace what you yourselves call pure, the church of the
future will dispassionately consider the question of
the attrehies to them in which we can be developed and
day attennous and evenings. We are urging a legitimate
and historic use of the day which is sacred to the higher
if the intellicit. Let the Church ope

day.

"How shall we secure this highest end of Sunday for the mass of men! I me output must be filled with living men who have learned truth in their own suns, who are free in mind and open at the top; who have seen suns later than the times of the andeaut Jews; who can deal with the problems of our present world; who can breathe upon the souls of their hearers faith and hope DISCUSSING A COMPREHENSIVE SUBJECT.

In the Bloomingdale Reformed Church the Rev. Carlos Martyn discussed "The American Sundaythe Museums, the Press, and the Half Saturday Holiday." In doing so, he said, among other things:

with atomic blook. The shouly progress of Cartshanty from the beginning the now, from 500 persons to 400,000,000, has no parallel to all history. The thropal writers were man who have and saw Jesus, and those four crospets are divine. No human harmage is so profit as to spoil these Gospels in translation. If there is any philosophy to history, its final word is redemption. It is of moreomera to shristmatry what you and I think of it, but it is of immens concern to otherwise.

After the semion, the paster, the liev. Affred H. Moment, administered the communion and the Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Spear delivered an earnest address. In the afternoon the church was well tilled with a constregation composed of 400 Sunday-school children, with their parents and framis. This was the children's jubiled. The hymne sung were those used by the church when it was organized. Either Danning, the present supermitendent, presided and gave a sketch of the instory of the sounds school. Interesting addresses were also made by former supermitendents. In the evening the pastor gave a sketch of the Church. He

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

ENTERES AND WEIGHTS FOR THE SUBURBAN AND SHEEPSHEAD BAY HANDICAPS.

The Coney Island Jockey Club announces the following entries and weights for the "suburban liandicap," a sweepstakes of \$100 each, half forfelt, and only \$25 if declared by February 20, with \$2,500 added; the second horse to receive \$500 of the added money and 20 per cont of the stakes, and the third 10 per cont of the states. Distance one mile and a quarter;

3		Weight		Weight
	Entries, Freeland (%) Reaconstield (5)	in postinia.	Entries.	in pound
	Freedand (Wissesse		Valet (a)	
	Reasonsheld (6)	Transaction 20	The Bart (3)	
201	Rarapleta (b)		Panties 3	
6	Barnum (a)	129	luspector R. in	1
h	Avalut (a)	119	Bayanac 3	
	Cal Sprague (A)		American (0)	
6	Betsen 4		Fon-in mc (0)	
	Joe Coltan 4: A slesty 5: Tyrant (4)		Entgua 5	·
	Musicaly 5	117	Born Arch (a)	
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	Trestaciour (4) Pearl Jermings (8)	115	To made 6	
MI	Denvi Jenetings (m)	1.5	War sagle 6	lt
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	Without the Charles Arrest Call In-	The second secon	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	
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t	Toursely Hed or At	110	Win red B	
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1.9	Thomas of the Party	112	Programma (4)	
d	Transport Lab		Dieta er cor.	- Contractor - Con
-	Vince I warmer A.	114	Nature 4	
	Loos Kutcht (6)	110	Housatonic 31.	
	Telephonograph (A)	110	Mulo 3	
	Governo (A)	110	Sainta 3	6
n	mer. A season as from . A .	110	SAL POSTS (CO.	
e	Pe ic.es 5)	109	Vinten 553	
1.	Maraluni (%)	108	Charge Russell	(4)
	Windows and the second	THE	- March Company (4.1)	
	Walillower (6)	109	Pocomoke 3	
	Switt (6)	107	Mollie Waiton	47
	Perrest (5)	107	Saucho (3)	
	Those Toron (S)	107	Faire 1/3	
	Herbert at	106	Surmurfield (a)	
	Accounted of a	2 4 80 6	The Lawrence (No.	
	Extle (4)	105	Mystery aft	
	Transference St.	100	NAMEDIA	A STATE OF THE STA
8	Man box 15	105	Jim Guest (4)	
W.	The Salar State of the State of	105	Logica ment 14	
0	Albin 5	105	A maintain (4)	
4	Wheele Lands and	104	Hanner Bearer	31
	AL RESIDENCE CALLERY	AND A STREET OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	200	

10 a Polly Yates (4) The following are the entries for the "Sheepshead Bay stakes of \$50 each, half forfelt, and only \$10 if declared by February 20, with \$1,250 added; the second to receive \$250 of the added money and 20 per cent of the stakes, and the third 10 per cent of the stakes;

Entries.	Line: Entries.	1.0
Reaconsfield (5)	126 Pontico (3)	
4 hours of the control of the	12a Fon du Lac (ti)	
Hatanian (5)	1:2 (ornado (5)	
Avalon (a)	172 (ornado (5) 120 War Engle (6)	10
Little Munch (d)	11s lattler Ar	
Loca otton (4)	115 rattler (5)	
Pearl Jennings (a)	110 Brambleton (3).	
Harrymond (5)	110 Frankie H. A.	11
Parties (A)	116 Richard I. (5)	
Thuckeray (b)	116 Delilah (6)	
Ten dooker (4)	115 Brown Duke (8)	10
Pins dotinge (a)	115 Mannee (4)	
Loug Knight (f)	114 Chartty (3)	
Homelava (5)	114 Herrier (5)	1
Richtonnd (A)	114 Pegasus (4)	
Markette (II)	114 Florence Fonso	2 0
Alf Estell (4)	113 Tartar (3)	
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Buckstone fl.	118 Refrain (9)	
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er Angustine (4)	112) Choinia (4)	
Pericina (5)	110 Saimin (3)	
D D Withers's Co. h. o	1) . 110 Rupert (4)	
Grana (4)	110 Housatonie (3)	
Wallingwer (f)		0
General Mouros (a)	110 Bans Viol (3)	
Markland (6)	109 Mentinore (4)	
Account to all	105 Garnet (8)	The state of the s
Houtand Too (f)	108 Pocomoke (3)	
Proportional task	108 Mobile Waiton O	(1) (9)
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Lennor (4)	107 Sancho (8)	
Mona (5)	107 Bill Owens (4)	9
Extle (4)	los Blaze Duke (8).	
Teaching (4)	106 Springfield (a)	
Bankrupt (3)	106 Goldfellow (4)	
Walter H (3)	106 Miss Higble (4).	
Albin A	100 Masterplece (3)	
Clain (4)	103 Tuka (S)	
Revelter (5)	105 Spinnette (3)	
Onito (3)	107 Amalgam (2)	
Enfermo A	ton Lausdowne (3)	
Musher (4)	103 Irafagy (3)	
Grenadler (4).	103 Jim Carr (3)	
Bournessa (4)	108 Folly Yates (4)	Management I
Paranero (5)	103 Laura Garrison (3) 1
Stonebnek (4)	103	
The second secon		

MR. KELLY ENJOYS A MARKED IMPROVEMENT. John Kelly was much improved yesterday. He passed a comfortal Is night, siept better than for several nights previous and his appetite is improved. His stomach once more performs its functions regularly. He took a little exercise, walking from room to room and chatting with his family and a friend who called on him. To all appearances he has almost entirely recov-ered from the attack of a little more than a week arc. Mrs. Kelly and the attendant physicians are much en-couraged at the improvement in Mr. Kelly's condition.

ALLOWING A CONVICT TO GO TO A FUNERAL. Citicago, Jan. 31 (Special).-Upon the represantation of the judge before whom he was tried and several other residents, Governor Oglesby yesterday issued an executive order to the warden of the pententiary directing him to send Peter A. Weast, a convict to Streater in charge of an officer to attend the funeral of his little daughter, who died in Chicago and was burled in Strantor to-day. This is the first case of the kind on record in filinois. Wenst was convicted of the killing of J. B. Parks, a merchant, who is said to have been intimate with Mrs. Wenst. Wenst is wealthy and paid all the expenses incurred in having himself taken to Streator and roturn.

ART NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THE WEEK IN ART CIRCLES.

NOTES OF THE EXHIBITIONS-NEW PIC USES AT THE DEALERS'.
"Buyer's Day" at the Water-Color Exhibition

brought a fair number of visitors and an encouraging beginning of sales, despite the wrotehod weather. Several pictures were sold at Priday night's reception, among them Mr. Abbey's "The Old Song," which is unforsted to have been purchased for Mr. Clarence King. The orice, #3,000, is, to the best of our knowledge, the largest ever paid at the society's exhibitions, indeed the largest ever paid for any American water-color, reveral thousand dollars were realized from Saturday's sales. Among the pictures sold were " Fas Oll Song," Etwin A, Abbey, \$3,000; "Amid that Frish of Crimson Light," Henry Farrer, \$650; " Watting for the Perry," Edward Moran, \$300; "Reminiscence," Brace Crane, \$150; "Solitude," Edward Moran, \$450; "The Evening Gray," C. M. Dewey, \$150; "Autuma," Brace Crane, \$100; Near Dieppe," \$135; "Love Bridge, Cornwall," \$100; "Sketch in Corrwall," \$25; "Pashermen's Daughters," \$40; "Washing Pilenards," \$50; and "Gimpse of Venice," \$25, all by Arthur Quartley; " Woods in Winter," C. W. Eaton, \$50; "Nankt Pos and Yum Yum," R. F. Bunner \$50; "Hainy Twilight," C. Graham, \$100; "Near Rotterdam," R. W. Van Boskerck, \$100; "A Near Rotterdam," R. W. Van Boskerck, \$100; "A Day Dream," Percy Moran, \$250; "A Wet Morang," Carlton T. Chapinno, 845; "An Old Song," F. A. Francis, \$50; "Winter Evening," C. W. Eaton, \$15; "Fautasy," Percy Moran, \$150; "Beading the Preclamatton," Leon Moran, 850; "Close of a December Day," Henry Parrer, 850; "An Upland Bit," W. H. Gibson, \$35; "Blauche," Irving R. Wiles, \$150; "Where Soft Gray Clouds," Cariton T. Chapman, 865; "Nightfall, Carloton Wiggins, \$30; " A Schny Day in November," J. A. S. Monies, \$75; "Hay-boats," G. H. Ciements, \$50; "Dreamy Autump," E. L. S. Adams, \$50; "Primroses," M. A. Paipps, \$20; "Twilight," Albert Insley, \$40; " Hoses," C. K. Herrick, \$15; "Pishing Boots," Cariton T. Caapman, \$25; "Snowballs," M. A. Taomas, \$12; "Pansies," M. Brown, \$25; and "Her Grace," F. A. Francis, \$65. The prices given are in all cases those of

The exhibition of the Salmagundi Club closed at the American Art Galleries on Saturday evening with sales amounting to \$3,472. The pictures sold for \$50 and over were "Autumn in the Calskills," D. F. Hasbrouck, \$60; "Behind the Yew," F. B. Schell, \$60; "Foggy Morning," F. K. M. Rein, \$65; "A Strauger in the Piel I," Carleton Wiggins, \$150; " Moonlight Low Tide," C. H. Eaton, \$75; "A White Morning," W. H. Ginson, \$50; "Autumnal," C. H. Eaton, \$50; "Ees," M. B. O. Powler, \$75; "The Lack," A. M. Turner, \$50; "Wine, Women, and Song," Charles Bridgman, \$30; "An Urgent Dispatch," Gilbert Gad, \$150; "Attack on an Indian Camp," T. De Taulsteop, §125; "On a Hot Trail," T. De Taulstrup, \$125; "A Gale at Whitby," H. P. Smith, \$400; "Evening on the Pequannock," Julian Rix, \$80; "Grandmamma's Books," W. V. Birney, \$100; "The Fairy Godmother," R. H. Nicholls, \$50; "Through Summer Fields," C. E. Cookman, \$50; "The Dancing Lesson," C. J. Taylor, \$80; "Day Dreams," Percival De Luce, \$75; "Winter Morning," G. H. Me-Cord. \$125; "Morning" Jaima Rix, \$200; "At Sea," Carlton T. Chapman, \$65; "Stalk and Flower," Newton A. Wells, \$50; and "The Brook," W. B. Baker, \$65.

In addition to the Salmagundi sales, ten water colors have been sold from Mr. F. K. M. Rehn's exhibition for \$1.060, making a total for both exhibitions of \$1,532. The galleries will be closed for the next ten days while the arrangement of the Morgan collections is in progress. The Morgan exhibition will be opened to the public on Friday, February 12. The sales will extend over a week or more. After the sale of the paintings, on the evenings of March 3, 4, and 5 at Chickring Hall, some three days will be taken up by the sale of the Oriental perceisias, etc., which will be followed by the silver and glass, the sales closing with the books, engravings and etchings.

Attractive illustrated catalogues are issued as usual by the Water-Color Society and the Etching Club. For the catalogue of the Etching Club small plates have been etched after eight well-sciected works in the exhibition. These illustrative etchings make up a collection which so far as it goes may be termed representative. It is certainly more so than the selections for previous catalogues and the permanent value of the present cata-logue is therefore increased. There are admirable relactions of two of the best painter etchings in the exhibition, Mr. C. A. Platt's "Deventer, Holland," and Mr. tion, Mr. C. A. Platt's Powenter, Rosans as observed by Mr. James D. Smille's "London Bridge," These are followed by Mr. James D. Smille's "Rough Sport in the Yosemite," and Dr. Leroy M. Yale's "White Chatte, Nepigon River, Ontario "In landscape wors there is Mr. Alexander Senfining's tentative sketch of storm clouds which under schilling's tentative sketch of storm clouds which is seen in the caralogue at an especial disadvantage, with Mr. J. F. Sabui's "Long Island Lead," an ecclang which will hardly bear analysis, despite its pictorial first appearance. Mesors, f. W. Wood and Hamilton Hamilton farnish the figures. The former is represented by "A Man of War," the latter by "The Parting Wave," a "popular" subject, treated even in this sketch, in the engraver etteling style, without either subtle ry typronis use of the needle. There is the usual profusion of illustrations to be found in the Water-Golor catalogue, and these little prints will be found to be at least a convenient aid to the memory.

Another of Jules Breton's paintings has found a Fome in this country, his "The Last Ray," from the Subm of 1885, which is temporarily upon exhibition at the gailery of Mossas Knowier & Co. The plotter approaches the "Evening at Finistere" more closely in character and in this country, his "The Last Ray," from the Salon of 1885, which is been perarily unon exhibition at the gallery of Mossia. Rinouler & Co. The picture approaches the "Evening at Philistere" more closely in character and multy than any other painting by the larticle which has been exception of "The Communicants," the largest victure by fiveton owned in this country. The scene is on the outskirts of a little viliage, the time sumes. Directly in front is a grassy sketch for the most part in sandow, with a gray thatched coftage on the left, another and trees in the centre toward the background, and shifterfor back on the right a house whose red-tied rasi glows in the samight which makes itself felt on the trees and on the adjoining coftage. This is the settler for an expression of sentiment which is more simple and direct than it the "Evening at Finistere." On the left, beside the gray coftage wall, sit an old persant, his wife and a younger daughter pausing in their flax-backing, sj inding and seving to welcome the approach of another daughter returning with her husband from a day's labot in the fields. Or rather they are watching the warmer welcome given by the calld foldling sturdily across the grass down a pathway of light marked out by "the lastray," which illumines the face of the mother strotching out her arms to the little one. This is the picture. "The last ray," which illumines the face of the mother strotching out her arms to the little one. This is the picture. "The last ray "glorifies this little scene of children institution and mother love, and, as fervid French commentators phrase it, the same ray warms and brightesis the winter time of the sympathetic old people, a last-ray of light and love for them. When this painting was first validate in Paris two conventional comments were never wanting. There was always areference to "the poet light," which was usually necompanied by a question from some comparison between Millet and broton. Even at the risk of topetition in stinctive which has been ordered

As a contrast to the quiet, sympathetic Breton, there is in this gallery a sketchy, brilliant paintur, called - Tax First Flight, Meastowbrook Hunt, L. L., by Jan Cheiminski. It may seem that so elaborate a group of equestrian portraits as this can hardly be called sketchy, but strength in tones or texture which impures a peculiar appearance of slightness to the picture. Mr. Cheiminski is an appreciative painter of horses and he has a chance to show his acquaintance with their action in the group of hunters leaping a fence and coming tall till at the spectator. He introduces a portrait of Mrs. E. D. Morgan, ir., in the load, who is closely pressed by Mr. Flick Boosevelt, who beams anniably through his glasses in mitt air, and then come Mrs. Belmont Pardy, Messra. Thorno Carnoelhan and one or two others. The scaled coats, spirited horses, and cacer hounds are enlivening features of an animated group which is set of azainst an autumnal background. The picture is to go to the salos, and it is to be reproduced by a photogravure process. As a contrast to the quiet, sympathetic Breton, there is

and it is to be reproduced by a photogravure process.

The reproduction of oils and water colors is growing to be a general custom among a large class of figure painters. The peopularity of etchine has resulted in a large number of etchings after paintings which have been seen in our exhibitions. There have also been several engravings. But an easier and cheaper way has been deemed desirable, and this is found in the use of photogravares and even of photographs. Black aed white reproductions of oils and water colors which may have been received with scant couries; at the exhibitions are now common in the stores. With reproduction in view the practice of copyrighting paintings is much is vogue, but the influence of the new market goes further. It furnishes a reason for painting digress, and a reason for painting a picture of anecdotage or of obvious sentences which will be readily understood and copular. In short, with reproduction as an important end, the artist's painting must be very largely influenced the propular? "considerations.

The February Art Amateur contains several reviews of the painting in the parties of a page of the propular of a page of the page o

The February Art Amuleur contains several raviews of The February Art Analous contains several reviews of local exhibitions, with an article upon a young Franco-American artist. Mr. Walter Gay, in addition to the regular departments of decorative work, house-intensing and amartous photogr phy. The filustrations include two prints of figure studies by Lalauze and Marie.